

*Stage IV.* Head rounded, scarcely bilobed, lower than prothorax, whitish, dotted with black over the sides and in a double streak on the vertex; width about 1 mm. Body short and thick, angular from the elevations, but without processes. Tubercle i and ii are high white cones with short, stiff setae but with no elevation of the body; iv is a larger cone with similar seta (i.e. iii of joint 5, iv of 6 to 9), the tubercle radiately spinose on its shaft and arising from a slight lateral elevation or swelling of the body; before and a little below it is a smaller smooth white cone bearing seta iii; v and vi remote, similar to iii; upper vii smaller, below iii subventrally; lower vii and viii are prominent on the edge of the venter. Spiracle on the dorsal aspect of the slight bulge that bears tubercle iv on joints 5 to 9. Tubercles of

thorax and joints 12-13 smaller; on 12, i is absent, ii is large and sticky like iv of 9, iii is rudimentary. Blackish gray; ground color blackish brown, densely frosted with round flattened, white granules, the prominent tubercles white and an angular white marking in a double dorsal line, along the angular lateral outline and subventrally, most distinct on joints 12 and 13. Thoracic feet pale; plates large, but colored and sculptured like the body. All covered with fragments of petals, adhering to the sticky tubercles. The spicules on the sticky tubercles are short cylindrical rods with blunt tips. The larva hibernated in this stage, full grown apparently. Bred at Washington, D C., from eggs obtained Sept. 21. Earlier broods will give the moth the same season.

Larvae fed on flowers of Aster.

#### NOTES ON THE NESTING OF ANTHIDIUM PAROSELAE CKLL.

I do not know how long this bee had been working before I discovered it, but to my knowledge it carried honey and pollen into its nest for two days. The nest was a small round hole bored in the hard sand. The bee brought very small loads of pollen, and would remain in its nest about 45 seconds each time; it took from three to five minutes for it to collect each load, and when it returned it would sail about its nest a short time before entering. Once during the absence of the Anthidium a specimen of *Sphcodes fortior* Ckll. entered the nest and stayed about half a minute, and then flew out very swiftly, as if it were afraid the Anthidium would return and do it some harm. I had noticed from the beginning that another bee (*Hoplospasites productus* var. *subruber* Ckll.) lingered around the nest, and would frequently go to the entrance and look in. After a while dur-

ing the absence of the Anthidium, it took the liberty of going into the nest, but it did not stay long. After the Anthidium had finished provisioning her nest, she brought some wool from the stems of plants and filled up the entrance. When the bee had gone I dug up the nest and found that it had stored its provisions in wool, the same as that with which it had closed up the nest.

Minnie Newberry.

[The above observations, made by Miss Newberry, a student of the N. M. Agricultural College, are of interest, because nothing whatever has been reported heretofore regarding the nesting of any of the insects mentioned. It is perhaps unsafe to assert that the *Sphcodes* and *Hoplospasites* are parasitic in the nest of the Anthidium, but the facts point to such a conclusion. The observations were made at Mesilla Park at the end of May, and I am responsible for the identification of the insects.—T. D. A. Cockerell.]

## LOCALITIES FOR WESTERN TRYXALINAE.

In recent papers I have given descriptions of Tryxalinae brought home from the Pacific coast by Mr. A. P. Morse and with them localities at which certain other described species were taken.—In the present note I add other localities for described Tryxalinae all from the collection of Mr. Morse.

*Syrbula acuticornis* Brun. Mesilla, N. Mex., July 1.

*Syrbula admirabilis* (Uhl.) Flatonia, Tex., June 25.

*Boottettix argentatus* Brun. Mesilla, N. Mex., July 1; Juarez, Mex., July 3; Yuma, Ariz., July 5; Indio, Cal., July 9; Palm Springs, Cal., July 12.

*Mesochloa abortiva* (Brun.) Flatonia, Tex., June 25.

*Amphitornus ornatus* McNeill. Mesilla, N. Mex., July 1; Cahon Pass, Cal., July 19; Pt. Loma, Cal., July 23; Los Angeles, Cal., July 25; Lancaster Cal., Aug. 1; Gazelle, Cal., Sept. 5; Ashland, Or., Sept. 7.

*Alpha cinerea?* (Brun.) Sierra Blanca, Tex., June 26; Mesilla, N. Mex., June 30; Cahon Pass, Cal., July 18.

*Bruneria shastana* (Scudder) Mt. Shasta Cal, Sept. 2.

*Psoloessa maculipennis* Scudd. Alpine, Valentine and Sierra Blanca, Tex., June 26.

*Agoneotettix deorum?* (Scudd.) Mesilla, N. Mex., July 2

*Ligurotettix coquilletii* McNeill. Yuma, Ariz., July 5; Palm Springs, Cal., July 12; Lancaster, Cal., Aug. 1.

Samuel H. Scudder.

OCCURRENCE OF MYRMELEON IMMACULATUM DE GEER IN MAINE.—My attention was called Aug. 29, 1897, by Prof. H. S. Pratt to a number of holes or pits of ant-lions near Brunswick, Maine, between the town and New Wharf, and visiting the spot I found them in abundance in a sunny exposure in a sand-bank sheltered by the projecting turf.

There were over 75 holes in one place and 55 in another. The next year I observed that some were still living there, but not so many. Miss Hale of Sherbrook, Canada, took some of the larvae home with her and from one of them was fortunate enough to rear the imago. This she kindly presented to me and I find by comparison with the specimens in the Hagen collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, that it is the species named above.

Miss Hale kept the larvae through the winter, feeding them with Tineid larvae, flies and spiders. One began to spin its cocoon March 5, the operation being completed within a day. The imago emerged June 1st.

Heretofore the northernmost published locality for this species has been Salem, Mass. (See Emerton in Amer. Naturalist iv., p. 705, Figs. 159-162). Emerton's larva spun May 15, the imago emerging June 25, "a very hot day."

This species of ant-lion has a very wide range; the following are the localities under the specimens in the Cambridge Museum, for which I am indebted to Mr. S. Henshaw: Keene, N. H., Michigan, Washington, D. C., North Carolina, Texas, Colorado, Oregon, and California.—A. S. Packard.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB.

9 March, 1900. The 213th meeting was held at 156 Brattle St., Mr. S. H. Scudder in the chair. Messrs. James A. Field and Carl Otto Zerrahn were elected to active membership.

Mr. S. H. Scudder said he was working on a new list of the Orthoptera of New England; ninety-five species have thus far been taken. He also made some comparisons of the orthopterous faunas of England and New England. Some discussions on distribution followed.

13 April, 1900. The 214th meeting was held at 156 Brattle St., Mr. S. H. Scudder in the chair. Mr. A. P. Morse was chosen secretary pro tem.